

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

KODAT and SANDAKAN....."BORNEO".....THURSDAY,
Capt. F. Sembill.....9 A.M., 2nd July.NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN....."KLEIST".....THURSDAY,
Capt. Rud Meyer.....9 A.M., 2nd July.MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE....."PRINZ WALDEMAR".....THURSDAY,
Capt. W. v. Senden.....5 P.M., 16th July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, TOURANE	TOURANE	Lancelotti	6th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIAN	Martin	7th July, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, ARMA, BEHIC	BEHIC	Choudelet	20th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Choudelet	21st July, 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore, Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KORE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES

29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND.....via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE.....via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL EXELMANS.....15th July.	CEYLAN.....26th Nov.
OUSSANT.....27th Aug. <td>CORSE.....11th Jan. </td>	CORSE.....11th Jan.
MALTE.....12th Oct. <td></td>	

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

1460

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY'S.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the Bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 13rd, 1905.

QUBIK RACE COURSE SCANDAL.

JOURNALIST REMOVED BY SOLDIERS.

An account of the recent racing scandal at Qubik and what led up to it is given in the *Beluchistan Gazette* by the editor, who was the victim in the incident. He writes:—

In order to remove any possible misapprehension, the editor desires to state the circumstances attending the outrage which occurred in the First Enclosure on Tuesday. For some reason not apparent, the customary press tickets were not forwarded on the occasion of the last Gymkhana, and a letter written to the Honorary Secretary calling attention to the omission, was ignored and no reply sent whatever. As regards the present meeting, a courteous letter was sent to the Honorary Secretary on Monday requesting that press passes might be forwarded to permit reporting the races for some seven of the leading Anglo-Indian papers, and the *Beluchistan Gazette*. This application remained without answer until past noon on Tuesday, when, in view of the previous experience, Major-General Clements, as a patron of the races, was addressed, and invited to deal with the matter. On the editor returning to office about 3.50 p.m. on the day of the races a coolie placed a small printed "Owner's ticket" in his hand and went away, saying "It was from Captain Gray." No ordinary courtesy was observed in either enclosing this in an envelope, or in addressing it, and it can only be inferred that it was sent in very bad grace, and with an intention to be offensive.

The editor proceeded to the First Enclosure at the Race-course, and at the entrance was not even asked to produce his ticket. Shortly after, when in the same enclosure, Captain Gray accosted him and inquired whether he had received the ticket, to which the editor replied in the affirmative. Captain Gray then said, "The ticket was sent on to you at first in the ordinary way, but as you have written to the General I have cancelled it, and you will now either pay, or leave the Enclosure." The editor replied, "I had no intimation that the ticket was cancelled, and as I hold this ticket (producing it) I object to pay. Captain Gray then said "Well I will have you turned out,"—walked away and gave some peremptory order to two soldiers in uniform, who thereupon came forward, and removed the editor from the enclosure, using force.

The editor subsequently paid for admission (which was only permitted after a reference to Captain Gray) in order to make representations to Major-General Clements, who was present, who, however, merely replied that it was a matter concerning the Race Committee, and that he had no jurisdiction.

Comment is unnecessary as to the outrage of military force being employed towards a civilian by an officer in pursuance of the latter's private pique; and the editor only desires to add that he has placed the facts before the Commander-in-Chief in India, besides reporting the matter to the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry McMahon, representing the Governor-General.

LORD ALVERSTON'S ADVENTURE.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, was recently involved in a carriage mishap, but happily sustained no ill-effects. A pair-horse carriage was sent to await his arrival by train at Clapham Junction Station, and, his lordship having taken his seat, the vehicle was driven out of the station yard. In Falcon-road the sudden appearance of an electric tram startled the horses, and they bolted.

Despite every effort on the part of the coachman to restrain them, the frightened animals raced along the road for a considerable distance, and then, crossing the pavement, made for the front of a public-house. A little boy of four, named Alfred M'Leod, was knocked through the open door, and as a result of the impact with the framework the carriage was very seriously damaged. Lord Alverstone was assisted by passers-by to climb out of the window. The coachman, who had pluckily kept his seat, sustained a slight cut on the head. The horses were cut about the knees.

It was found that the boy, M'Leod, had been rather badly knocked about, and he was taken to the Haringbroke Hospital, where he was detained. Lord Alverstone, having arranged to be informed of the condition of the injured lad, continued his journey in a hansom.

THE NEWEST JOURNALISM.

DAILY PAPER WHICH WILL DEFY THE LIBEL LAWS.

Particulars of an interesting experiment in daily journalism are given in the *Financial News*. A newspaper is to appear, printed, it is said, in absolute defiance of the law of libel. It is intended to furnish the public with tit-bits of society scandal and gossip which it is now legally impossible to print. A financial column is to be run on the same lines of absolute frankness. If the affairs of a bank are the subject of hints and head shakings, the name will be given, and the reason for the doubts and fears.

The same novelty of treatment will be extended to all topics which come within the range of newspaper record and discussion. Pending cases in the Law Courts are to be freely discussed in a manner calculated to take the curls out of the wigs of the counsel engaged. If a witness is regarded as a perjurer, he will be so described. If the proceedings are considered by the conductors of the new daily to be of a blackmilling character, the public will not be left in ignorance of their opinion. To be able to defy the law in this manner, the paper will not be produced in England, but on the Belgian or French coast, which will permit of its delivery to the New London post and by corresponding deliveries to other parts of the country.

The whole scheme has been most carefully thought out. The new journal will have 500,000 copies printed, and its publication will be a landmark in the history of journalism.

Notice of Ship.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

Intimation.

PASSENGER COMPANY MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.35 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
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Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT 50 CENTS
GALLON \$2.00

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1908.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

On the occasion of Independence Day, which will be celebrated on Saturday, the merchants of Manila intend to hold a demonstration in favour of free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States. Despite all that is said to the contrary, it is evident from the terms of the petition which it is proposed to transmit to the American Government that industrial conditions in the Philippines are far from being in a satisfactory condition. Much has been done by the energy of the American administrators in the islands to uplift the people and induce them to turn their attention to the agricultural possibilities of the dependency, but their efforts in this respect have been greatly handicapped by the trust magnates in America. While Congress appears to be willing to make a breach in the tariff wall in favour of those products of the Philippine Islands which do not come into commercial conflict with similar products in the States, there is a distinct and well-organised party opposed to the free entry of such articles as sugar and tobacco, the manufacture of which is in the hands of a few millionaires who do not hesitate to employ their wealth in order to prevent the introduction of competitive goods. The petition framed by the merchants in Manila is of a somewhat apologetic and pleading character. The signatories say that: "Since the 13th day of August, 1898, the affairs, economic and political, of the Philippine people, have been under

absolute control of the Government of the United States. We recognize the fact that during the ten years this relation has continued, much has been accomplished for the advancement and uplifting of this race and the development of industry in these islands. We are not insensible to the benefits of the great public school system; nor of the fiscal system; nor of the system of railroads and public improvements that have been inaugurated by and with the energy, fidelity and genius of the American people. Yet, while the United States has done so much for us, so much that will make for the security and stability of prosperity in the future, there is one thing that could have been done which, if done, would have prevented much suffering and disaster that has overtaken a large body of our agricultural population. We refer to the removal of the tariff barriers of the United States from products of the Philippine Islands. It might have been added in this connection that while the United States refuses to admit on fair and equitable terms the principal products of her greatest Colony, she nevertheless proposes to estrange that Colony from her neighbours by imposing protective duties which will have the effect of turning away foreign trade. The petition goes on to say that: "While sections of the archipelago that yield hemp, copra and rice have continued during recent years under a fair measure of prosperity, the country has lacked the stimulus of capital, and the producers of many articles, notably sugar, have laboured under conditions that precluded success; and during the present year, the low prices that have prevailed for hemp and copra, together with a partial failure of the rice crop, have prostrated industry and precipitated an acute economic crisis. We earnestly direct your attention to these facts: That while it is true that labour in our fields is poorly paid, there is good reason why it cannot be better paid. The same law that applies to and controls other industries applies also to the agricultural industry here. If the cotton trade languishes, the wages of your mill operatives are reduced; as business improves wages are advanced; and it would be just as reasonable to tell our hemp, sugar and tobacco planters that if their business is not paying them, they must turn to wheat growing or the raising of cotton, as it would be to tell your cotton mill owners or your cotton planters that when the cotton business is depressed they should turn to making iron and steel, or to raising sugar beets. We do not charge that the Government of the United States is responsible for the unhappy condition of industry in these islands, but we do maintain that as territory belonging to, controlled by and dependent upon it, a moral obligation is imposed that may not be justly disregarded, to assist in every possible way the material interests of the people here." The facts, in our opinion, that the people of the United States seem to consider their duty to the Philippines, ended with the despatch of a shipload of missionaries who live on the fat of the land and some hundreds of fledgling schoolmasters who teach the minds of the untutored Filipinos that it is far better to work with their brains than their hands. Education is all very fine in its way but when it is introduced by a highly civilised country to a parcel of people who not so very long ago were running wild in the mountains it is apt to have the most disastrous results. Having, however, performed what they conceived to be the full extent of their duty, the United States electors, or at least a considerable proportion of them, are not disposed to take much further interest in the Islanders. If they did, they would see that the agricultural and industrial products of the Philippines had the right of preferential entry into the United States, in order that the lessons taught on the subject of labour might be proved by the increased prosperity of the colonials. What makes the people and the merchants in particular of the Philippines angry is that the Porto Ricans have secured without the slightest difficulty all that the Oriental Colony desires, and they say: "We believe that we can pledge to you for the Philippines an equal return in commerce, in proportion to population, if you will give us the same legislation that was enacted in the case of Porto Rico, and where the million Porto Ricans purchase twenty-five million dollars' worth of goods in the United States, eight million Filipinos will, within ten years from the enactment of a free trade law, be purchasing two hundred million dollars' worth. We, therefore, earnestly petition the people of the United States to influence the United States Congress to enact legislation that will give to the Philippine Islands equal trade advantage with Porto Rico, that the economic troubles with which we are afflicted may be removed, and these islands once more be brought to a condition of prosperity and happiness." Candidly, we have not much faith in the idea that the wishes of the Manila merchants will be furthered by the petition, but if it does no good it can do no harm. It will no doubt be scanned by a few worthy, well-meaning people, pigeon-holed for future reference, and eventually forgotten. Still, if the merchants and manufacturers of the Philippines keep pegging away at the subject they may achieve some measure of success one of these days.

THE GALLANT COXSAIN.

PRESENTATION TO MASTER OF S.L. "KAM SHUN."

The presentation, which, it was proposed, should be made to the coxswain of the steam launch *Kam Shun*, of Messrs. Tak Kee and Co., who was responsible for the saving of numerous lives, both European and Chinese, from the wreck of the s.s. *Towan*, near Cap-spi-mu, on the night of the 8th June, will shortly take place. A sufficient sum of money has been subscribed by the Chinese admirers of the gallant act of Lau Tai and his crew to enable a set of gold medals to be struck for presentation to the veteran coxswain. His Excellency the Governor was approached for his consent to make the presentation. Owing, however, to the pressure of his official duties His Excellency will be unable to preside at the function in person. Sir Frederick Lugard has delegated the pleasing duty to Mr. E. A. Irving, the Registrar-General. We are informed that the ceremony will be of a public character and will take place, at the Tung Wa hospital as soon as the medals are ready.

A GOLD BRICK.

SWINDLERS AT LARGE IN HONGKONG.

No less than two persons were victimised in the Hongkong yesterday by means of the well-known "banknote" trick. In each case the guilty party managed to escape arrest.

The first report to be made to the police was by a Chinese woman last evening. She appeared very annoyed over the affair and attempted to hide her own folly by telling a tissue of falsehoods. The story she related was to the effect that some time yesterday afternoon she left her home at No. 18, Praya East, with \$45 to make some purchases. She was met outside the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by two men, who asked her to direct them to Wyndham Street. "I did so," continued the woman. "On the way the man on my right said to the man on my left that he wanted to change those two \$100 notes." The man on my left said he would do so, but the other said he could not trust him without a guarantee. After more conversation the man on her left asked if she would guarantee him. She consented, and handed over her rings and the \$45 to the other man. Both of them then disappeared.

Inspector Ritchie, to whom this yarn was related, had his doubts as to the correctness of the story. The very fact that the woman had a bundle of old papers in her hand aroused suspicion. She was questioned at length, and after much fencing admitted that she herself went to cash the "banknotes" for the men, as they said, she would be well compensated for her trouble. She handed her valuables over to them, took the handkerchief, which was supposed to contain the money, and departed. She discovered on arrival at the moneychanger's that the handkerchief contained only old paper!

A detective was sent out with the woman to search for the swindlers, without any result. West Point was the scene of the next swindle and it is believed that the two men who victimised the woman were also the chief actors in this case.

A lad, aged ten, was playing on the foot path along Uxue Road West late in the afternoon, when two men called him and asked for a favour. One of them produced a ring, handed it to the lad and told him to go and pawn it, meanwhile requesting him to have something to guarantee his return. The youth handed over his jacket and his shoes, and in his joy to earn a few cents, darted for the nearest pawnshop. The pawnbroker pronounced the ring to be brass and chased out the lad, who is still trying to find the two men who had so cleverly done him out of his jacket and shoes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. Sheffield, of the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Limited, prosecuted a coolie in the Police Court, to-day, for stealing a mantle burner, valued at \$3, the property of the company. A hawker was also arraigned on a charge of receiving the burner, well knowing it to have been stolen. The coolie was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. The hawker was discharged.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—

Building Contractor's Guild	\$200
Insurance Co's Guild	200
Fruit and Vegetable Guild	100
Leung Fat Nam	30
A Patient	10
A Patient	5

ARMS and ammunition are frequently being smuggled into Wuchang and Hankow, by the revolutionists, and as these two cities are very important, from a commercial and strategical standpoint, the Viceroy of the Hukwang province has issued orders that a river police system is to be established, and that the police forces of these two cities will have to be strengthened. He also instructed the Police Superintendent to select good men for the purpose, and that their salaries be increased.

Dr. Robert Koch will shortly be received in audience by the Emperor of Japan. It is understood that His Majesty will confer on him a high-class Order in recognition of his great scientific achievements. At a luncheon party given by Mr. and Mrs. K. Okura at Tokio on the 17th ult., Dr. Koch alluded warmly to the hospitality with which he had been received in Japan, and said that he had never expected to have a foretaste of paradise during his life, but since he had arrived in this delightful country he felt that some of the joys of Elysium had been vouchsafed to him.

THE SENTENCE ON MR. BETHELL.

TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

MR. JUSTICE SOUANG'S ADMONITION.

The following is the full text of the judgment given by Judge Soouang, of the British Supreme Court for China and Corea, in the trial at Seoul of Mr. Bethell:—

Ernest Thomas Bethell: I find you, guilty of the offence complained of. Your Counsel urged that you ought not to be tried summarily, but on a charge with a jury. Article 5 of the Order in Council, 1907, is silent as to the mode of trial: Articles 45 and 48 of the Principal Order therefore apply, which provide that an offence such as this may be tried summarily provided that no greater punishment shall be awarded than imprisonment for three months or a fine of £20 or both. Article 5 makes section a grave offence against the Order punishable by a maximum imprisonment of two months and a fine of £20. The offence complained of can therefore be tried summarily. In regard to deportation it appears that Article 83 (2) (3) of the Principal Order applies to a case tried summarily; but I think that if the Crown intended to press for deportation on a further conviction for a like offence (Article 5 (1)) the case would have to be tried with a jury, as this further penalty not authorised by Article 83 would bring the case under the proviso to Article 48. The Crown elected to proceed summarily, and I saw no special reason myself to order a jury under Article 45 (3).

Now the offence complained of is that you published in your newspaper on 17th April 1908, and 16th May seditious matter contrary to Article 5 of the Order in Council, 1907, which provides that any person who prints seditious matter shall be guilty of a grave offence against the Order and defined seditious matter to be "matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between the Government of Corea and its subjects." Bearing that definition in mind, I will turn to the papers complained of. The article of the 17th April on the subject of the murder of Mr. Stevens refers to his assassins as patriots and as loyal and righteous gentlemen because they murdered a man who supported the Japanese protectorate of Corea, and continued to talk about the freedom and independence of Corea. One cannot read it as a whole without being convinced that it was intended to be a rallying cry to the Coreans to throw off the protectorate of Japan. In the article of the 29th of April on the subject of Metternich, Corea is palpably being compared to Italy in the middle of last century: the article ends—"But at last patriotic sons of Italy rose up in great force and, with banners of right flying and with bells of freedom ringing, opposed him. That Metternich, who was like a devil, fox and badger had to put up the white flag and flee from his native country, to spend the rest of his life in a foreign land. This should serve as a warning to such as may have the same barbarous mind as Metternich and like him plot against another country." The article of the 16th May about "the finger blood of the seventeen students" says "We will certainly recover our Corea..... What heroes have left glorious monuments in history except through blood?" I cannot doubt that these articles incite the Coreans to rise against the Japanese, looking to the present condition of the country. And I am bound to take judicial notice not only of the three Treaties by which the Corea Government has submitted itself to the protectorate of the Japanese Government, but also of the actual political condition of Corea, because I am sitting in the place of a Corea Judge and exercising powers which have been delegated by the Emperor of Corea to the King of England: I am not the King's Judge in virtue of his territorial sovereignty, as a Judge in England is, but in virtue of the limited powers which Corea has granted to Great Britain: I am to apply the law laid down by the King in Council, but I am to take notice of Corea law and of Corea political conditions (Secretary of State v. Charlesworth 1901, A. C. 373). In Regina v. Sullivan (Cox Criminal Cases volume XI p. 45) tried in Dublin in 1868, Fitzgerald J. charging the Grand Jury said "In dealing with the question whether the articles were published with the seditious intention charged in the indictment you will fully consider the surrounding circumstances coupled with the state of the country and of the public mind when the publication took place, for these may be most material in considering the offence. For example, if the country was free from political excitement and disaffection and was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry the publication of such articles as have been extracted from the American papers might be free from danger and comparatively innocent; but in a time of political trouble and commotion when the country has just emerged from an attempt at armed insurrection and whilst it is still suffering from the machinations and overween by the emissaries of a treasonable conspiracy..... the systematic publication of articles advocating the views and object of that conspiracy seems to admit but of one interpretation." Now what is the actual political condition of Corea? About half the country is in a condition of armed disturbance against the Japanese, the object being to get rid of them and their Protectorate. That being the condition of the country, how can one doubt that the articles in question are calculated to excite enmity between the Government of Corea and its subjects? Mr. Crose on your behalf urged upon me that the Japanese Government was not the Government of Corea. But if the Government of the existing Emperor, protected by the Government of Japan, is not the Government of Corea, who is governing the country? Nations sometimes fall into the wretched state of organised rebellion when a *de jure* and a *de facto* government are existing in the same national territory at the same time; for instance in England in 1455, when the King ruled at Oxford and the Parliament in London. Then

there is no existing body that can be called a government; but the Emperor under the protection of Japan. By Treaty, and in fact, that is the only political body that can be called the Government of Corea, so far as appears here, the insurgents have no organisation and no responsible leaders. I have no doubt that the reigning Emperor, under the protection of Japan, constitutes the Government of Corea and that matter exciting enmity between the Coreans and the Japanese Protectorate, as these writings do, falls within Article 5 of the Order.

In regard to the punishment that I ought to inflict, your Counsel has been able to urge on your behalf some very strong arguments in mitigation, the weightiest being that your intentions were fair and honest, that you cannot read Corea and could not judge with your own mind of what you published but were dependent on your Corea editor. On the other hand, Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that the effect of you, as an Englishman, espousing the cause of Corea independence is that under the shelter of our extra-territorial rights your newspaper escapes Japanese censorship and your staff the arm of the Japanese law; and that your paper has become a recognised mouthpiece of Corea disaffection. This was proved by the number of treasonable articles sent you by Coreans for insertion, of which the one put in called "Explosive Thunder" is an example: you rightly refused to insert these, but their being sent shows the state of the Corea mind in regard to your paper. Now I think it would be a monstrous neglect of duty if His Majesty's Government allowed such a state of things to continue: it comes to this, that you, being a foreigner residing in this country and owing a duty of quiet and orderly conduct to its Government, in return for the protection they extend to you, set yourself up as a paper leader of insurrection, with this Court as a Sanctuary to flee to in case of danger. In what respect can you be a real leader in the forefront of the battle with your life and family and property at stake? Suppose they follow the advice of your editor and take up the sword, where will you be when their blood is flowing? Without at all questioning your courage or disinterested motives, I say you are in a false position and likely to do the most grievous harm to the people you wish to befriend. It is my duty to warn you that if you continue to preach rebellion you must be deported.

I think I ought to be much more concerned that you should take these words to heart and regulate your conduct accordingly, than that you should be severely punished. You will go to prison for three weeks as a misdemeanant of the first division, and you will be brought up after your imprisonment and required to give security to be of good behaviour for six months or be deported. Where you are to suffer imprisonment is not yet settled; meantime I am prepared to release you on bail to come up on summons—yourself in \$1,000 and one surety in \$500—otherwise you must remain in the charge of the Marshal of the Court.

THE PO LEUNG KUK.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF SINGING GIRLS.

At a meeting of the Po Leung Kuk Committee held on the 22nd April, 1908, at Singapore, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

(1) That the practice of employing girls under 16 years of age as singing girls commonly known as pi-pachi is the cause of much immorality and the ruin of very many of the girls.

(2) That the Chairman request the Government to pass a rule forbidding these young girls to appear in public eating houses.

(3) That the Committee invite the officers of all Chinese clubs to attend a meeting in the Chinese Protectorate and request them to assist in this matter by refusing to admit any such young girls to their clubs.

(4) That the Committee appeal through the press for the assistance of the Chinese community in this matter.

(5) That a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Cheng Yong Khay and Liong Man Sau be appointed to assist the Chairman in carrying out these resolutions.

In pursuance of the resolution a meeting was held yesterday afternoon (23rd) at the Chinese Protectorate to which the Presidents and Secretaries of nearly all the Chinese Clubs in Singapore were invited to attend. About 40 Chinese gentlemen attended, including several members of the Po Leung Kuk Committee.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. Barnes) as Chairman of the Committee, after explaining the object of the meeting, informed the gentlemen present that His Excellency the Governor had already made a rule prohibiting these young girls from appearing in the singing halls in Kreta Ayer and in public eating houses and other licensed premises, but to make the prohibition effective the co-operation and assistance of the clubs must be obtained.

Some discussion then ensued, and in the end the meeting unanimously undertook to assist the Po Leung Kuk in the good work it is doing by refusing to admit any such young girls to their club.

THE *Kobe Herald* understands that the four torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats that have been built by the Kawasaki Dockyard, Ltd., for the Siamese Navy were to leave Kobe for Bangkok on Thursday next, 25th ult. The boats will be commanded by the Navy Officers whose services have been kindly lent to the Dockyard for the voyage South. The boats will make the voyage under the flag of the Siamese mercantile marine and will be taken over at Bangkok. The flotilla will be conveyed by the s.s. *Kohliha Maru*. The voyage will be made via the Goto, Shanghai, South China and Annam Ports, Saigon and Kampong Bay. The voyage will be watched with interest and in hardly likely that the flotilla will reach its destination before the southwest monsoon sets in.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

WEST RIVER FLOOD

PROVINCES TO CONTRIBUTE TO RELIEF FUND.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 30th June.

As the result of a communication despatched by His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, reporting the disastrous effects of the recent floods in the two Kwang, the Central Government has taken prompt measures to provide relief for the sufferers.

Telegrams have been sent to the various Provincial Governments requesting them to raise funds immediately in order that the victims of the catastrophe may be relieved.

CHINA'S GOVERNMENT.

PROPOSED PARLIAMENT IN FIVE YEARS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 30th June.

T. E. Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih kai and other members of the Grand Council at Peking held another conference on the subject of the proposed adoption of constitutional government by China.

The majority of the Grand Councillors expressed themselves in favour of the proposal to inaugurate a parliament in five years' time.

CHINESE LEGATIONS ABROAD.

COST OF MAINTENANCE INCREASED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 30th June.

The Waiwupu recently memorialised the Throne on the subject of the cost of maintenance of Chinese Legations in foreign countries, and proposed that additional expenditure should be authorised in accordance with the dignity befitting the representatives of the Empire abroad.

In response, the Board of Revenue has sanctioned an increase in the expenditure to the extent of 30 per cent.

STRIKE AT NINGPO.

TRADERS PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Shanghai, 30th June.

The trades people of Ningpo have gone on strike, it is reported, as a protest against the continued loss sustained by them owing to the diminution in the purchasing power of the copper cash.

[For sometime there has been a plethora of subsidiary copper coins in Ningpo as the result of the enormous output of the Provincial Mints and much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the traders owing to the loss they sustain in the discounting of these coins. The strike referred to in the telegram is therefore, in all likelihood, the outcome of that feeling.—Ed., H.K.T.]

DAMAGES TO A JUNK.

AFTERMATH OF A COLLISION.

A collision which took place in the harbour some time in April last, was the subject of litigation in the Supreme Court, this morning. The case was that in which Chan Kwok Yui, of Cheung-shan-wai, the owner of 'coolie boat' No. 1784, sought to recover the sum of \$54.60 from Chan Man Shau, residing at 23 Temple Street, Yau-ma-tei, the charterer of the steam launch *Ping To* for damages caused to plaintiff's boat in the collision, which was alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the coxswain of the *Ping To*.

Mr. S. W. T'so appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon represented the defendant.

Plaintiff's solicitor stated that the collision took place at West Point, near Jardine's wharf. Originally, the action was brought against one U' Yat Yu, but the writ had since been altered, making the charterer of the launch, the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said that he wanted little to be proved, and inquired of Mr. T'so if he could do so.

Mr. T'so observed that he had a copy of the charter-party, but not the original.

Thereupon Mr. Dixon asked for an adjournment, and after more argument, consented to judgment being entered against him, the matter of damages to be left to the Registrar.

Mr. E. E. Oyen, brother of the proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel, arrived yesterday morning by the steamer *Donghai* from Hongkong, and was met by Mr. T'so.

Telegrams.

[Ruler's.]

British Naval Manoeuvres.

LONDON, 29th June.

There will be a general mobilization of the reserve ships of the British fleet to-morrow, in view of three weeks' secret manoeuvres in the North Sea, on the largest scale ever held.

There will be 261 vessels engaged, of which 48 will be battleships and armoured cruisers, and they will include the Channel, Home, and a portion of the Atlantic fleets.

Persia.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg report that the mob at Tahriz have gained the upper hand. They have pillaged the arsenal, carrying off rifles and ammunition, and have tortured to death the brother of a prominent reactionary.

The diplomatic body at Teheran have conferred with the Ministers and political leaders, and have tried the effect of reconciliation.

Later.

Telegrams received at St. Petersburg from Tahriz report that the opposing sections have asked the Russian Consul-General to mediate between them, and that at his suggestion the firing has stopped.

The Times Teheran correspondent wires that the general uncertainty and insecurity is increasing, and that the people are driven to despair. Half-trained soldiers eager to loot commit most flagrant acts of violence.

Colonel Liakhoff is master of the situation, and he rules as an absolute and independent viceroy.

The Royal force is increasing, and is said to now number ten thousand.

Serbia and Bulgaria.

There is uneasiness at Vienna in consequence of the strained relations which at present exist between Bulgaria and Serbia owing to the action of Serbian bands in Macedonia.

The authorities of Belgrade bring counter charges of terrorist acts on the part of Bulgarian bands.

Portugal.

A protracted and heated discussion has taken place in the Portuguese Parliament regarding the heavy, and hitherto unsuspected, advances made to the Royal family during the late reign.

Ministers and ex-ministers have been severely attacked by the Republicans who held a meeting of protest, their leader, M. Costa, declaring that the King ought to abdicate voluntarily.

THE Beggars and Vagrants OF BANGKOK.

Perhaps in no other city throughout the Orient are mendicants of all kinds allowed such freedom as they are in Bangkok. This is now so well known that the number is constantly increasing and the patience of the public is becoming worn out with what is termed the "Begger Nuisance." One meets them at every turn, and if the nuisance is not forthcoming, it often happens that the reserve of blessings will be hurled at the passing stranger, who may not have an ait in his pocket at the moment. It has been remarked that the abuse comes generally from the more healthy and able bodied vagrant who by all appearance is young and strong, enough to work, but refuses to do so because he finds begging more profitable and much easier. It is stated that the number of this vagabond class of beggar is rapidly increasing in Bangkok and that many of them are professional thieves in disguise. They will not accept a bowl of rice if offered in charity; they must have *off*, or the good lady of the house will have their impatience, and perhaps threats, into the bargain, should there happen to be nobody else by. Far be it from us to try and influence the hearts of the charitably disposed. Be unceasing in your charity and alms-giving, but let the real objects of charity have the preference. Able bodied mendicants, who can work for their daily bread, are not objects of charity. They are not suffering from hunger, because they disdain to take rice, bread, fruit, etc., as alms. They want money to buy opium, absinthe, cigars, etc., and enjoy a carousing night in some gambling or other den, when the day's begging is done. In other cities of the East it has been found expedient to deal in a drastic way with this class of beggars. Wherever found if they are not able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, they are marched off to prison and given work to do. This has generally a most salutary effect, so much so, that vagabond beggars of this nature have almost disappeared from the streets of almost all our neighbouring towns. No one will deny a few acts occasionally to the main, lame, blind, and needy objects of charity which one so often sees daily in highways, but to be harassed with roaming able-bodied vagrants of the type to which we refer is really too much for the patience and charity of the most philanthropic who very rightly regard such characters as a danger and a nuisance to society.

We hope that some regulations will be made concerning the matter which will prove effectual in diminishing this growing evil. As long as strong, healthy vagabonds will be left free to go as they please begging round the city it will be only encouraging laziness and dishonesty, and this reason in itself should be sufficient for the authorities to take measures to check the abuse. — *Star Free Press*.

West River Floods.

DISTRESS IN SHIU-HING.

THE VICEROY'S CONCERN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th June.

In the daily reports I have forwarded to you on the flood for the past week, I mentioned that in extent the prefecture of Shiu-hing suffered far more severely than Sam-shui, notwithstanding that the destruction and loss of life in the latter district were sufficiently appalling. Official confirmation of the sufferings in the former now reaches Canton in the shape of a report from Tsoai Li, of Shiu-hing Prefecture, to the Viceroy. Tsoai Li states that the aggregate number of flood sufferers within the area under his jurisdiction is about 200,000; he estimates that the minimum sum of money required to relieve the immediate wants of the peasantry will be at least a dollar each. The total amount required will therefore be not less than \$100,000. The Tsoai urges the Viceroy to appropriate a sum of money from the Government Treasury sufficient to meet urgent requirements. He also requested the Viceroy to give instructions that large quantities of rice be brought up to that locality from Canton for cheap disposal among the necessitous people.

OFFICIAL REPORTS CALLED FOR. The Viceroy has given instructions to the officials of the various districts, visited by the flood, to furnish him with a report each in detail on the extent of destruction as a result of the flood within three days, in order to enable him to, at an early date, memorialise the Throne with full particulars of the disastrous visitation. It is His Excellency's intention to pray for Imperial sanction that land and other taxes for the current year be remitted within the districts wherein distress prevails to a general extent.

THE CANTON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The amount of subscriptions collected locally from different individuals in small amounts by the flood relief organisation committee up to the 28th inst. has reached a total of about \$30,000. To this amount is not included the sum of \$30,000 received from the Viceroy himself, nor the \$30,000 from the Shan Hou Chu. The remittances from Hongkong and other places are also omitted.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION.

Mr. Pao Pui Yu, director of the Honan Yan Chai Hospital, has voluntarily contributed the handsome sum of \$5,000 out of his own private purse, and \$3,000 from the funds of the Hospital for the purchase of provisions to be conveyed to the inundated districts for distribution under the direction of the committee of the hospital.

CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILWAY.

The trains of the Canton-Samshui line can now proceed as far as Fatsan only, but from the town of Fatsan upwards the roads have been rather badly damaged by the flood and they need immediate repairs, so that the running of the train to Samshui will not be resumed until a few days more.

WORK FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Flood Relief Committee, at a meeting held yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that the Canton-Hankow Railway Company be asked to take on as many as possible of the flood sufferers in the Company's employ, so that they may not be left without occupation and the means of earning a livelihood. This measure is considered an expedient one in order to obviate the possibility of the poor peasantry becoming robbers for want or by force of circumstances.

THE RICE CROP.

During the 3rd and 4th moons, the rice fields in the surrounding districts of Canton suffered from severe drought for some time and the paddy was consequently damaged to a certain extent. Now as a result of the present inundation the rice crop for the year is certain to be a total failure.

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

Sixty thousand dollars is the sum total of the subscriptions collected among the Chinese community in Hongkong up to noon, to-day, in aid of the Canton Flood Relief Fund. During yesterday and to-day a sum of \$2,000 each day was contributed by the various hongs. This, it must be admitted, is a splendid achievement on the part of the committee of the Tung Wa Hospital and their willing band of coadjutors owing to whose modesty we regret their names must be withheld from publicity. The \$60,000 does not include the subscriptions received from the Chinese communities abroad, from whom the following telegraphic remittances were received in the course of to-day:—

From Sydney a T. T. on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for £200.
From Penang a cabled remittance on the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., for \$5,000.
From Manila an advice to draw upon the Citic Bank of Hongkong for \$3,000.
From Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, a T. T. for \$4,000.
From San Francisco a wire on the International Banking Corporation to pay to the Tung Wa Committee \$5,000, making \$9,000 in all. The aggregate collections, through the instrumentality of the Tung Wa directors now amount to \$80,000. The committee are confident that their takings will not be less than a hundred thousand dollars; in any event there is no intention of relaxing their efforts until that figure is attained.

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT.

As a novel expedient to induce very small contributions, the local committee send out a dozen perambulating boxes in charge of district watchmen. They are stationed within the Central Market district, the Fire Brigade Station, the Nam Pak Hong and other places where Chinese congregate. Contributions as small as the millesimal part of a dollar have been made. So general, however, is the feeling of sympathy manifested in the Colony, with the sufferers, that a single box

accounted for \$5 collections, mostly in copper cash and cents.

Even the itinerant vendor and fruiterers are eager to contribute their mite. While an appeal party from the Tung Wa was making their way to the wealthier Chinese hongs yesterday, they were accosted by street hawkers who voluntarily tendered to and 20 cents each to the relief party. Others gave as much as a dollar.

H.E. CHEUNG PAT-SZ.

who arrived in Hongkong, yesterday, from Penang, was a guest of Mr. Francisco Tso Yat, of Messrs Wing Kee and Co., at dinner yesterday. When particulars of the disaster by the flood were related to H. E. Cheung he promptly proffered a donation of \$1,000 which was gladly accepted on behalf of the Tung Wa committee. The Chinese millionaire is returning to Canton by the *Kwong Tung* to-night; he is a member of the Seventy-two Guilds. He has promised that he will actively interest himself in the relief movement when he arrives at Canton to-morrow, when there is every probability that his initial donation will be increased by several thousand dollars more. H. E. Cheung Pat-sz will be recalled as the promoter of the Canton-Whampoa Railway scheme, which was "dipped in the bud by the urgent representations of Sir Matthew Nathan, as the proposed railroad was regarded by the then Hongkong Governor as a dangerous rival to the Hongkong-Canton line.

A SUGGESTION.

A suggestion has reached the Tung Wa directors from Canton that delegates from Hongkong should be sent up river to attend to the distribution of the relief measures and so assist the Central Committee in Canton.

THE ABOLITION OF OPIUM IMPORTS.

The following rules governing the importation of non-Indian opium into China from 1st January, 1909, are published by the Tientsin Commissioners of Customs, in accordance with instructions received through the Inspector General:—

1.—From the 1st January, 1909, Persian and Turkish opium may only be imported into Chinese treaty ports under special permits to be obtained from the Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, one permit for every chest. These permits to state that the opium covered by them may be transported to any treaty port in China, paying, after arrival, duty and like in accordance with regulations. Persian and Turkish opium imported into any part of China without such permits will be confiscated.

2.—Taking 1,125 piculs as an average figure of recent annual importation into China of Persian and Turkish opium, beginning from the year 1909 the amount for which special permits will be issued will be decreased every year by one ninth, *i.e.*, by 125 piculs. In 1909 permits will therefore only be issued for 1,000 piculs; and this figure will be decreased similarly in each of the seven following years. After 1916 no more permits will be issued, and the importation into China will cease like that of Indian opium.

3.—Such special permits will only be issued to merchants known by the Maritime Customs to have been engaged in the Persian and Turkish opium trade, and will be distributed among them in proportion to the average number of piculs imported by each of them into China during the years 1905 and 1907.

BOMBAY SHIRT-NECKED YARN.

AN EFFECTIVE METHOD.

About this time last year a sub-committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce was appointed to enquire into a complaint regarding the importation of the inferior quality and short-lead of Bombay Yarn which after testing showed the counts to range from 15 to 27 instead of 40 as on the tickets, from 11 to 13 instead of 20; and from 10 to about 13 instead of 24, the weights averaging 10 lbs and the lengths generally 400 yards for so called No. 40s of 80 yards.

An appeal to the Chambers at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Manchester met with the response that prohibition at this end was the cure, but the Bombay Chamber went a step further in bringing the question before their Government, and then the matter was allowed to drop.

From the Maritime Report on the trade of Bengal for 1907-8 it is noted that ten consignments of Bombay yarn were detained on information that they were wrongly marked and seven of these being found incorrect penalties were imposed and the incorrect labels removed.

The Rangoon authorities also dealt with the offence in a thoroughly practical way, in thirteen cases consignments being detained and measured, with the result that the average lengths were in all instances found to be less than the declared, some by as much as 30%. Heavy penalties were imposed in all cases and the goods were either released after the bundles had been broken up and the offending labels removed, or were re-shipped.

A consignment of *Pilsener Beer* received in Rangoon apparently bottled at Singapore and bearing labels with the words "to be kept upright and opened without shaking Export Brewery Bremen, Bitter Beer brewed in Germany," was allowed to be re-shipped to Singapore on payment of a redemption fine in lieu of confiscation.

It is also noteworthy that German and Belgian cement having the word "Portland" on the sack was taken exception to and the labels before being allowed into the market.

POLICE Sergeant Clarke, of No. 2 Police Station, placed three coolies under arrest yesterday afternoon, charged with being in unlawful possession of three tons of coal. The coal was suspected of having been stolen from a junk. One of the accused was found guilty of theft, and was sentenced to a fortnight's gaol. The others were discharged.

"Al Fresco" Bazaar.

HONGKONG'S TRIBUTE TO FLOOD VICTIMS.

CHINESE LADIES TO ACT AS STALL-HOLDERS.

A special meeting was convened at the Chinese Club yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken towards the promotion of an *al fresco* bazaar in aid of the Canton Flood Relief Fund. There were about 70 persons present when the proceedings opened, 30 of whom were Chinese ladies, including girls from the On Wei Chinese private school in Gage Street, which may be taken as an evidence of the interest shown in the movement by the Chinese community in Hongkong as a whole.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun occupied the chair, while Mr. Ho Kom Tong acted as the vice-chairman of the meeting. Among the others present were the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital, the members of the Po Leung Kuk committee, and the leading Chinese merchants and tradesmen in the Colony.

The chairman explained that considerable length the object which had brought the gathering together, and afterwards the question was put as to the feasibility of organising the proposed *al fresco* bazaar.

It was unanimously decided that the bazaar as originally contemplated should be held at Shek-tong-tsu, and should extend over a period of seven days, from the 10th July to the 16th July. The site which was selected for the fête is a stretch of ground, in front of the Yat Tung Tjog hotel, which had been generously placed at the disposal of the committee by the proprietor, Mr. Ho Kom Tong. The bazaar, it was agreed, should open each day at 2 p.m. and remain open until 2 o'clock next morning. Among the attractions of the fête will be included open-air theatrical performances, cinematograph exhibitions, etc. Stalls will be erected for the display and sale of needlework articles, and all the usual fancy and useful goods which find a place at the average bazaar. The lessee of the Choy Nam Kong theatre has kindly placed his "house" at the disposal of the bazaar committee during the week free of charge.

One of the noteworthy features of the bazaar on this occasion, and one which in itself by its novelty should attract visitors, will be the appearance for the first time of Chinese ladies as stall holders prepared to barter and chaffer with prospective buyers for the disposal of the articles for sale under their charge. The lady stallholder is an aged institution in European countries, and it is to their persuasive smiles and graces that the success of a bazaar may generally be attributed, but in the golden Orient it is an entirely new innovation, and it is all the more creditable that the Chinese ladies should come forward at this time in the cause of charity.

Many of the leading firms in the Colony, such as See Woo & Co., have already promised to contribute to the bazaar by the presentation of articles which will be offered for sale by the stall holders at a minimum cost. The Chinese Girls' School is contributing many specimens of needlework of their own knitting.

From the rough estimate which can be formed at the present time, it is hoped and believed that a sum of at least \$10,000 will be raised from the proceeds of the bazaar for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers along the West River. It is proposed to charge an entrance fee of 20 cents, which is surely sufficiently small to be within the means of all those who are interested in the scheme, and should certainly ensure a record attendance.

The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital and the committee of the Po Leung Kuk, while the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., has been invited and has consented to act as one of the active members in connection with the promotion of the fête. The provisional committee also intend to approach the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., in the hope that he will associate himself with the work of the committee and thereby make it of an entirely representative character.

Messrs. Fung Wa Chun and Ho Kom Tong, acting on behalf of the committee, met the Registrar-General this forenoon with the object of obtaining the permission of the Government to erect the necessary buildings required for the stalls, theatrical entertainments and other shows, and also to ask for his co-operation on the occasion of the fête.

From all accounts, and according to the plan of operations already drawn up, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the *al fresco* bazaar will prove a gigantic success, and the committee in charge of the scheme will be enabled to furnish substantial aid to the homeless and suffering victims of the recent flood on the West River.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Manchuria*) 7th inst.The T. K. K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru* arrived at San Francisco on 29th ult.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *China* will arrive at this port on and inst., between 10 a.m. and noon.

The Russian by s.s. *Curonia* left Colombo yesterday a.m., and may be expected here on 15th inst.

The Cargo of S.S. *Yarra* which left this port on 26th May, was delivered in Lyons on 29th ult.

The G. N. S.s. *Minnesota* left Shanghai for this port on 30th ult., and is expected here on 3rd inst. a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on 30th ult., and is expected here on 7th inst.

To-day's

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. WILHELM HELMS and Mr. FRITZ LIEB as Partners in our Firm.
Mr. C. A. H. WESTERBURGER has been authorised to Sign our Firm per Procurator.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [631]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

Capt. S. H. Balson, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [630]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 3rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [632]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [7]

THE INTEREST IN ASIA.

No thoughtful American can read of the brilliant reception accorded M. Fallières, President of France, at Buckingham Palace without entering somewhat into the sentiments of mutual goodwill which actuated the French ruler and Edward of England. But, instinctively, the mind will turn from the brilliance which always marks the entertainments of the British court, to Asia as the real centre of interest, and the inspiration, finally, of these stately offerings.

Whether viewed from the American standpoint, the British, the French, the Russian, the German or the Japanese, Asia looms on the horizon as the great international riddle, still unsolved, and, perhaps, unsolvable except in a bloody test of strength. Fine phrases and polite court parley will utterly fail to gloss over a situation which is giving every power of the world so much serious concern.

If the powers could throw off their practised reserve, and put diplomacy upon a "shirt-sleeve" basis, after the American fashion, the whole problem of Asia would quickly change; there would be no staking spears to hunt the peace of the world; no lurid dreams to disturb the rest of statesmen, either in this country or abroad.

Civilization is going back to Asia, and it will take with it to the place of its birth its commerce, its civil institutions, its social and political ideals, and all its splendid accumulations in spheres of mental, moral and material activity. It will go back to Asia as to a birth-right; but it should go peacefully, and with a desire to help, to build, rather than to hurt and to tear down.

France and England, wedged into the situation by self-interest and certain alliances of pronounced intimacy, are destined to play a big part in the future of Asia. They should mutually resolve to make their performances worthy of their proud traditions and their great chieftains. Russia's part in the play may be merely a matter of re-assertment; Japan's largely a matter of intense national pride; Germany's a matter of power isolated, in a measure, by interlarded alliances; but America's, as a matter of self-defence, must be to preserve and perpetuate our supremacy upon the Pacific. Now, and for some time to come, the eyes of America must remain upon Asia, for Asia, in the final analysis, is the world's great problem. — *Saville Post-Intelligencer*—May 24.

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

OFFERED IN SOME

FIRST CLASS PIANOS.

TO CLEAR, ORDINARY PRICE.

Rachals - - \$565 \$700

" - - 535 650

" - - 410 500

Collard - - 580 700

Steinweg - 540 650

Hopkinson - 430 550

Haake - - 395 500

Bretschneider 340 450

FULLY GUARANTEED.

CASH or CREDIT SYSTEM.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [35]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

"E Pluribus Unum."

THE

GLORIOUS FOURTH

WILL BE CELEBRATED

"AS OF YORE"

(ONLY MORE SO).

ON SATURDAY, THE

GREAT FOURTH OF JULY.

Criterion Dinner at 8 P.M.

A REGIMENTAL BAND IN

ATTENDANCE.

Dancing at 9.30 P.M.

Fireworks at 11 P.M.

The Management will be

"AT HOME"

To their American and

other friends from 4.30

P.M. to 7 P.M.

"Champagne Cup."

The Proprietor has also

the pleasure of extend-

ing an invitation to the

Children of the Colony

to an Informal Garden

Party from 4 P.M. to 6

P.M.

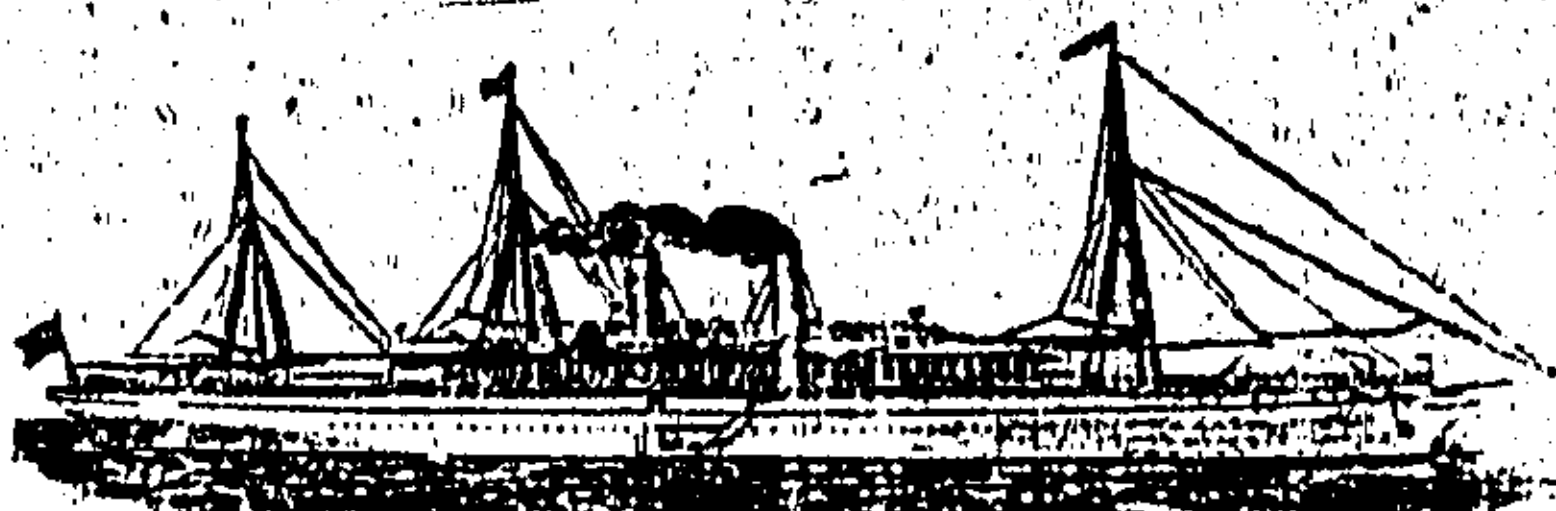
"Light Refreshments."

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Functuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 4th	July 25th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th	Aug. 4th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 25th	Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	3,700		
"LENNOX"	3,700		

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
"EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, "Intermediate" on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation, for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Prays, Opposite Blake Pier 15.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

SHANGHAI	WINUSANG	THURSDAY, 2nd July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	KUMSANG	THURSDAY, 2nd July, Noon.
SOURABAYA	CHUVSANG	THURSDAY, 2nd July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	WEDNESDAY, 15th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"CHIEH"	2nd July, 9 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	4th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUIKIANG"	4th " 4 P.M.
AMOI, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	4th " "
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHO"	6th " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	7th " "
NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	9th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	3rd Aug. "

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERBIAH GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 23rd August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
<i>Trumet</i>	9,600	Garlick	1908, 1st July
<i>Swanwick</i>	9,632	Shotton	23rd July
<i>Kamark</i>	9,632	Cowley	19th Aug.
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,600	Roberts	12th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trumet* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at Malabar Crani.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "SURUGA".....18th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 1, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 o'clock P.M.

A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Fochow will be made during the Months of July, August and September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIRAID & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

Capt. S. H. Belsom, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."

Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 6th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 21st July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908.

For Sale.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRUGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NOW DESPAIR!

but we do not cure the blood and thoroughly eliminate all noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does away with all the ills arising from the foundation of stricture and other venereal diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, skin diseases, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those conditions which are usually and erroneously ascribed to gonorrhea. This preparation purifies the whole system, cleanses the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all venereal diseases, impure blood, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from discharges, early cessation of which the blood and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all venereal diseases, impure blood, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from discharges, early cessation of which the blood and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 5—A Sovereign Remedy for all venereal diseases, impure blood, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from discharges, early cessation of which the blood and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

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THERAPION No. 30—A Sovereign Remedy for all venereal diseases, impure blood, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from discharges, early cessation of which the blood and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th June, 1908. per 5 Mals.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beefsteak & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shin

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Cos

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-keok

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat

" Leg—Yeung Pei

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

" Pig's Chittlings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Koo

" Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat

" Leg—Chi Pei

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

" Keok

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung Con

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yu

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	123,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,300,000 \$200,000 }	\$2,000,387	{ Final of £1 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2 %	{ \$750 London £78.15/- }
Nations Bank of China, Limited	9,915	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £150,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$219,038 \$401,959 }	none	\$10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£3	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 40,948 }	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/58 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 77 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$302,478 \$159,591 \$747,619 }	\$1,500,011	{ Final of \$21 making \$25 for 1906 and interim of \$3 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$790
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,012 \$85,157 }	\$591,763	\$1 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$152 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$346,097 \$13,812 }	\$72,432	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$30	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,335,941 }	\$18,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$315 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$26,000 \$206,988 }	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.11.1907	10 1/2 %	\$38
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ...	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$75,279 \$60,000 }	10,437	{ 1/2 for 1906 and 1/2 for 1907 making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) do. (Deferred)	40,000 6,000	£5 £5	£5	{ £140,000 £270,000 }	£3,604	5/- for 1906 & ex 2/2 = \$2.24 per share ..	5 1/2 %	{ \$4 buyers \$20 sellers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 £400,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 31 for 1907 ..	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 44 sales Tls. 52 sales }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 £65,000 }	172,370	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for 1907)	7 1/2 %	45/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$47,221 Tls. 140,000 }	598	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.11.07 \$0.50 for year ending 30.11.08	{ 4 1/2 % 3 1/2 % }	{ \$25 \$15 }
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 60,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,148 }	6,869	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907 ..	12 1/2 %	Tls. 49 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	100	\$100	{ \$56,848 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$279,371	8 for year ending 31.12.07	...	\$130
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none \$100,000 }	Dr. \$135,133	1/- for 1907	...	122
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	116,917	Tls. 1 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 12 1/2 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £12,289 }	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 12 for account 1908) ..	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	50,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	{ £4,878 }	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cts	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$53,601 }	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ...	61,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$26,816 \$40,000 }	\$1,556	Final of 1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$150,000 \$63,691 }	\$14,448	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$103
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 7,000,000 Tls. 697,357 }	16,104,559	{ Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	6 %	Tls. 81 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ...	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 270 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$30,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 101 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$1,000 }	\$10,008	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	11 1/2 %	\$204 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$64,975 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$25,000 }	\$252	Final of 1 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1907	8 1/2 %	90
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$30,915 }	\$30,915	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$217,426 \$50,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$104
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	{ none \$653 }	\$653	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$261
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 107,547	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 8 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 123 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ...	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 459,193 }	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$60,000 }	\$14,359	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 62 1/2 sales
Lau-keung-nong Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 6,301	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 82 1/2 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,357 }	Tls. 50,063	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 245 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	3,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 £25,000 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$7 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none \$25,000 }	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited (special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	10 1/2 %	16 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ...	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$5,000 }	\$5,593	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$5,000 }	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 %	\$30
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,200,000 \$5,078 }	\$5,078	Final of 75 cents making in all \$1 1/2 for 1907 ..	12 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	18,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 }	\$5,251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$19 1/2 sales
Hall & Holtz, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$185,000 }	\$8,917	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08 ..	7 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$120,000 \$4,578 }	\$4,578	Final of \$15 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$225 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	62,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$18,191 }	\$18,191	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$2 for 1907	8 %	\$25 buyers
Massachusetts for Mijon, Bosch-en Landbouwerij plaatse in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,003 }	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	6 1/2 %	Tls. 522 1/2 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 }	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Nil	None	...	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Nil	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907 ..	16 %	Tls. 88 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,800 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 385 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 58,332	None	...	\$23 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none \$9,237 }	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$6
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ Tls. 15,295 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 111	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$11
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 }	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 F. ord. shares for yr. end 31.5.07 }	6 1/2 %	\$13
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 \$1,000 }	\$1,000	Final of 30 cts = 3 1/2 % making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 %	\$10 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 \$1,000 }	\$1,000	Final of 50 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$5 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$41	...	...	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ... Tls. 2 1/2 July 7th (in Shanghai)

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.

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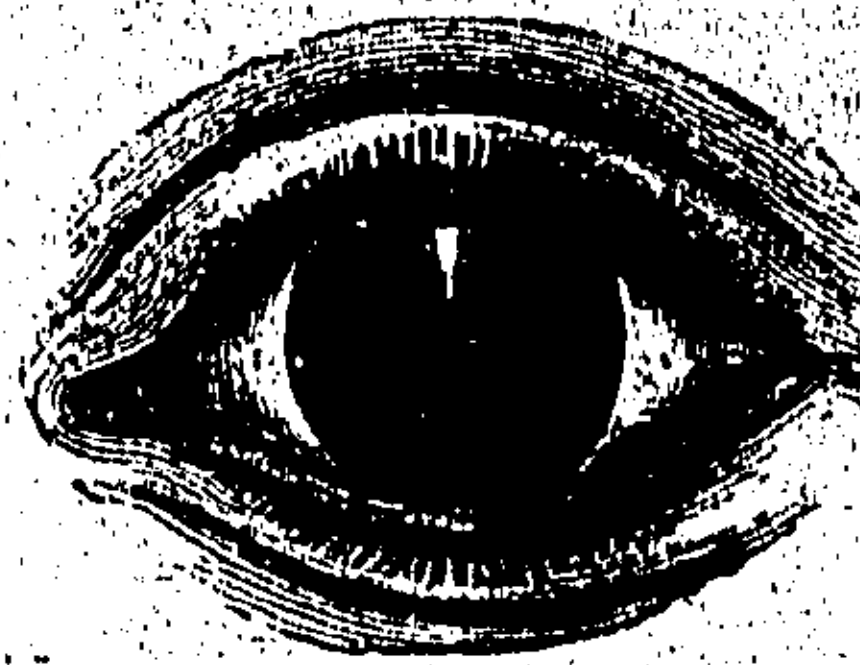
KODAKS, FILMS,

AND ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.
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A SPECIALITY
OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE
OF
CLEANING, OVERHAULING,
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ALL BROKEN PARTS.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
ALSO
FOR SALE and HIRE.
MODERATE CHARGES.

O. C. MOOSA,

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JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND
SPENDID STOCK OF
FRENCH MILLINERY,
IN
VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

MOTOR

LAUNCHES

ON HIRE
AT BLAKE PIER.A GREAT BOON TO PASSENGERS
TO and FROM STEAMERS
AND
ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR
PICNIC PARTIES, &c.
Fares from \$2 per hour.THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
LTD. have 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.HUMBER CYCLES
AGENCY.DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT,
33 & 35 DES VEXUE ROAD.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars
and Cuffs renewed on old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1908.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK
COMPANY,
38, WELLINGTON STREET.Dealers in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.
all of the best quality;
ALSO
SWATOW BEST FEWTER-WARE
CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE
LACES
all from the best French patterns.
HONGKONG AND SWATOW
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.